



South Sudan - Greater Equatoria

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in South Sudan

South Sudan Displacement Crisis

June 2017

Overview

On July 8th, fighting broke out in Juba between the government-led SPLA and former opposition SPLA-IO. Since then, the states of Greater Equatoria have seen fighting spread to other towns and villages throughout the region, displacing hundreds of thousands South Sudanese across the borders into Uganda and Kenya. Many areas in Greater Equatoria are largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity and logistical constraints. As a result, only limited information is available on the humanitarian situation outside major displacement sites.

In order to fill such information gaps and facilitate humanitarian planning, in late 2015, REACH piloted its Area of Origin (AoO) methodology, which takes a territory-based approach that may

cover several bomas, to collect data in hard-to-reach areas of Unity State.

In December 2016, REACH decided to refine the methodology, moving from the AoO to the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, an approach collecting information at the settlement level. The most recent OCHA Common Operational Dataset (COD) released in February 2016 has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations. Through AoK, REACH collects data from a network of Key Informants (KIs) who have sector-specific knowledge and gain information from regular direct or indirect contact, or recent displacement.

Using this new methodology, in April 2017, REACH collected information on Greater Equatoria using remote phone calling

of KIs within the Equatorias to supplement data collected in displacement sites with information directly from assessed settlements.

Data collected is aggregated to the settlement level and all percentiles presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent percent of settlements within Greater Equatoria with that specific response.

Although current AoK coverage is still limited and its findings not statistically significant, it provides an indicative understanding of the needs and current humanitarian situation in assessed areas of Greater Equatoria States. Data presented in this factsheet was collected remotely via telephone calling, and from Juba PoC site 1 and PoC site 3.

Assessment coverage

91 Key Informants interviewed

74 Settlements assessed

Contact with Area of Knowledge

63% KIs reported to be newly arrived IDPs.

50% KIs reported to have visited the AoK within the last month.

50% KIs reported to be in contact with someone living in the AoK within the last month.

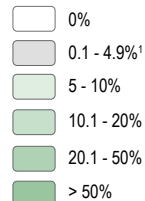
Assessment coverage



Assessed settlements

• Settlement

Cover percentage of assessed settlements relative to the OCHA (COD) total dataset:



State coverage

State	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Central Equatoria	37	1,607	2%
Eastern Equatoria	8	1,427	1%
Western Equatoria	29	1,054	3%
Total	74	4,096	2%

¹ Counties with under 5% of settlement coverage are not disaggregated to the county level, but are included in state-level analysis. Although less than 5% of settlements were assessed in Juba County, findings for this will still be presented due to its demographic importance.

Reached settlements

State	County	Assessed settlements	OCHA (COD) settlements	Cover percentage
Central Equatoria	Juba	6	398	2%
	Kajo-Keji	7	264	3%
	Lainya	3	215	1%
	Morobo	4	135	3%
	Terekeka	7	352	2%
	Yei	10	243	4%
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	1	212	1%
	Ikotos	1	229	1%
	Kapoeta East	1	495	1%
	Kapoeta South	1	50	2%
	Lopa	1	98	1%
	Magwi	1	121	1%
	Torit	2	222	1%
	Budi Kapoeta South	1	134	1%
Western Equatoria	Ezo	1	134	1%
	Maridi	4	210	2%
	Mundi West	5	159	3%
	Nagero	1	46	2%
	Nzara	4	136	3%
	Tambura	6	163	4%
	Yambio	8	206	4%



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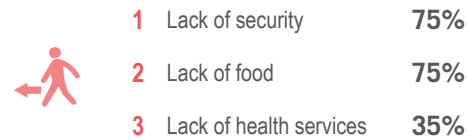
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New arrivals



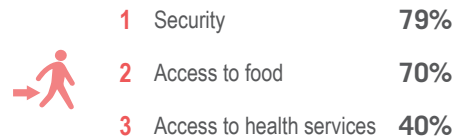
Push factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs left their previous location:²



Pull factors

Top three reported reasons newly arrived IDPs came to their current location:²



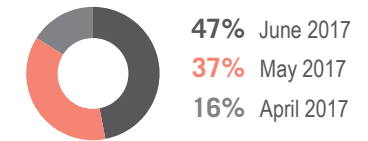
Previous location

Top three reported most recent long-term locations for newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

Reported time of first displacement for newly arrived IDPs:



Displacement

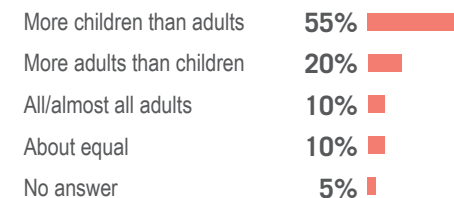


Demographic composition

Reported gender ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



Reported age ratio of IDPs in assessed settlements:



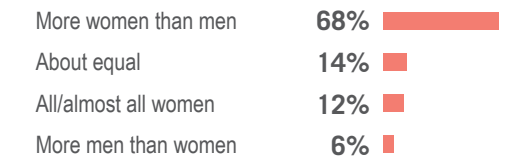
² Most frequently cited as first, second and third most important reasons.

Local community

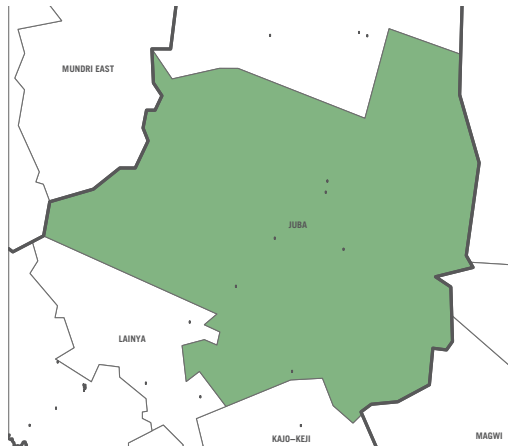
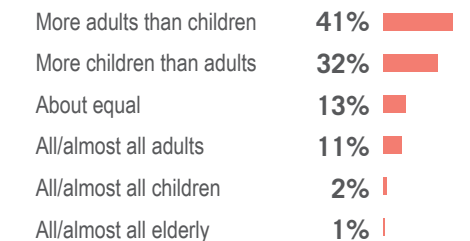


Demographic composition

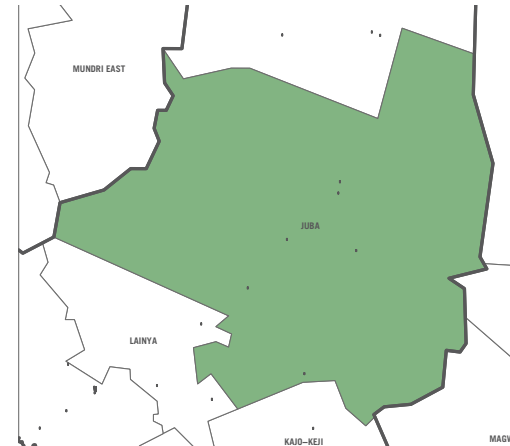
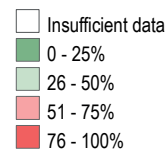
Reported gender ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



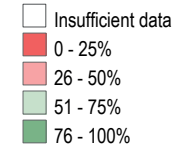
Reported age ratio of local community remaining in assessed settlements:



Percent of settlements reporting presence of IDPs:



Percent of settlements reporting local community remaining:





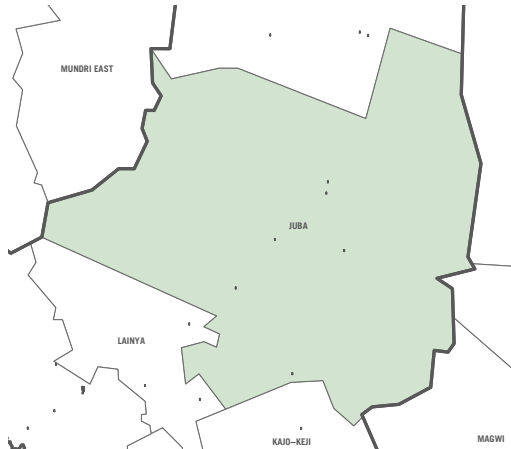
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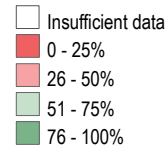
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Health

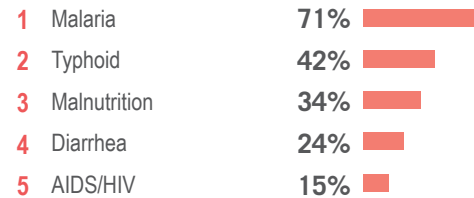


Percent of settlements reporting access to health care:



Health concerns

Most commonly reported health concerns in the assessed settlements:³



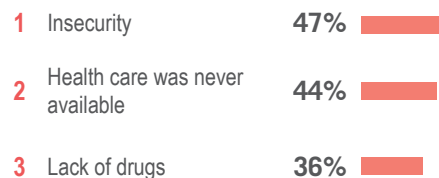
Healthcare distance

Reported distance of the nearest healthcare facilities from the assessed settlements:



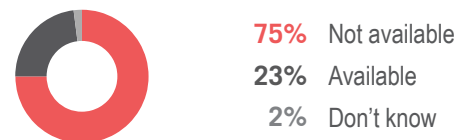
Healthcare unavailability

Top three reported reasons why healthcare facilities are not available from the assessed settlements:⁴



Feeding programmes

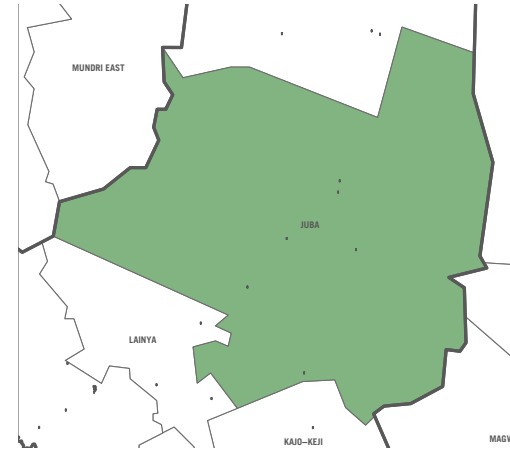
Reported availability of feeding programmes that provide Plumpy Sup, CSB++ or other nutrition supplements in the assessed settlements:



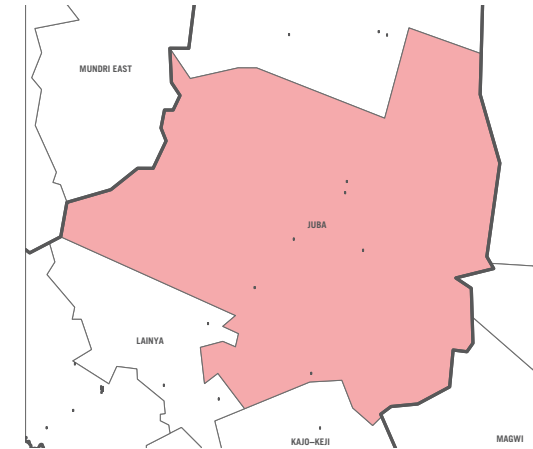
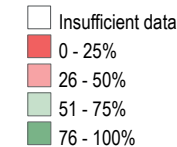
³ Key informants could choose up to three answers.

⁴ Key informants could choose up to two answers.

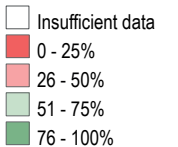
Shelter/NFI



Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for local community:



Percent of settlements reporting tukuls as a primary shelter type for IDPs:



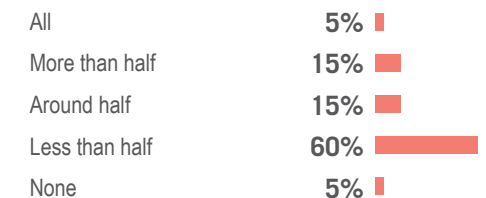
Shelter sharing

Reported number of people sharing a shelter in assessed settlements:



Sheltering IDPs

Reported proportion of the local community sharing shelters with IDPs:





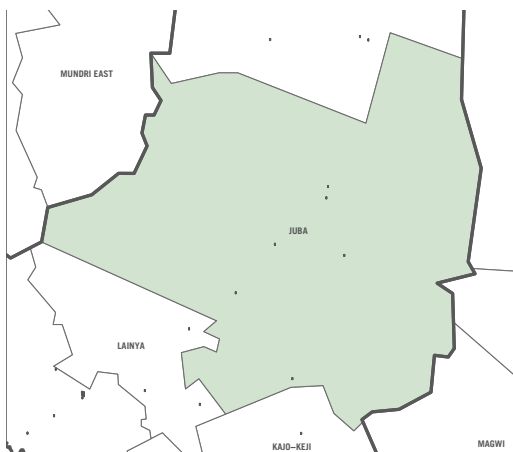
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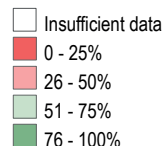
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Food Security



Percent of settlements reporting access to adequate amounts of food:



Market distance

Reported distance of the nearest market from the assessed settlements:

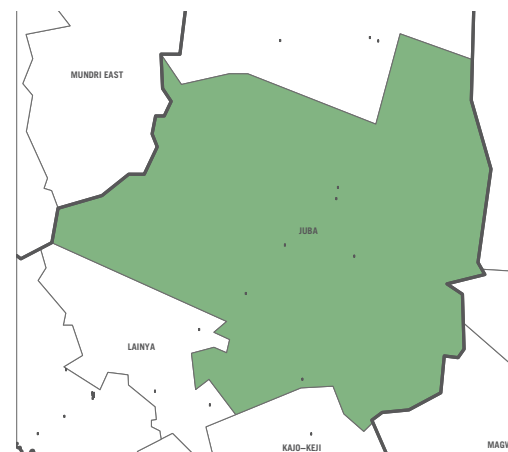


Food unavailability

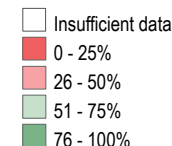
Top three reported reasons why people cannot access enough food in the assessed settlements:⁵



WASH

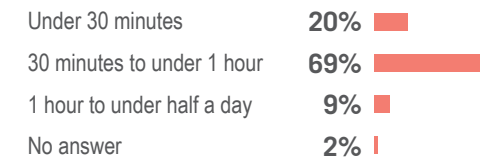


Percent of settlements reporting access to clean drinking water:



Water distance

Reported distance of the nearest safe water source from the assessed settlements:



Water availability

Reported availability of a safe water source accessible from the assessed settlements:



Coping strategies

The average number of reported coping strategies used in the assessed settlements:

3.8 coping strategies reported on average

Land availability

Reported availability of land for agriculture in the assessed settlements:



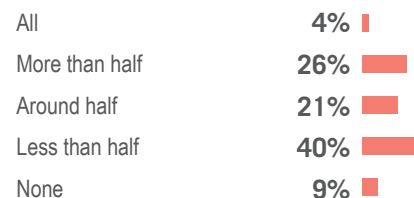
Market availability

Reported availability of a functioning market accessible from the assessed settlements:



Sanitation

Reported use of sanitation facilities over open defecation in assessed settlements:



Water sources

Reported primary safe water source available from the assessed settlements:



⁵ Key informants could choose up to three answers.



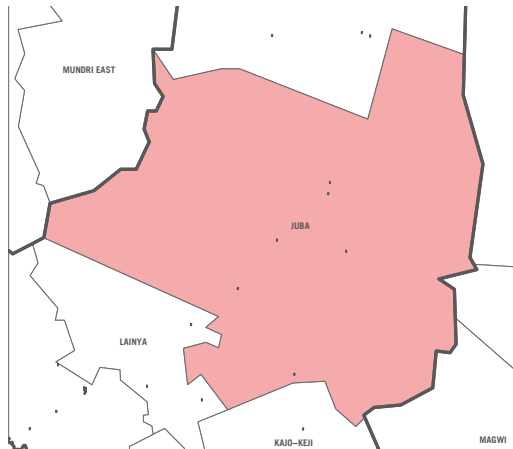
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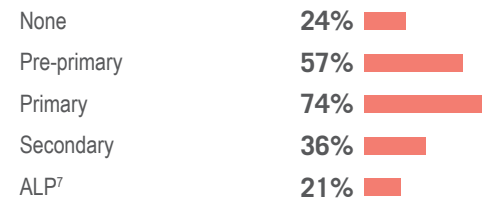
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Education



Education availability

Reported available education services in the assessed settlements:⁶

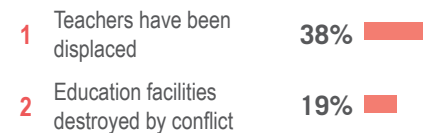


Education attendance and availability

Top two reported reasons why children are not attending school in the assessed settlements:

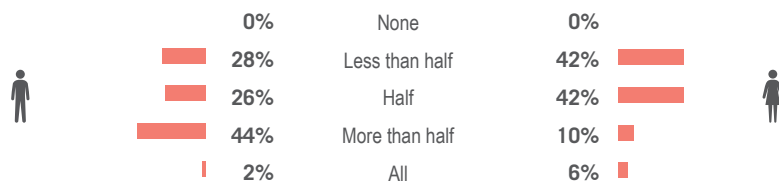


Top two reported reasons why education services are not available in the assessed settlements:



School attendance

Reported proportion of settlements where 6-17 years old boys and girls attend school respectively:



⁶ Key informants could choose more than one answer.

⁷ Accelerated learning programmes.

Protection



Women

Reported primary protection concerns for women in the assessed settlements:



Men

Reported primary protection concerns for men in the assessed settlements:



Children

Reported primary protection concerns for children in the assessed settlements:



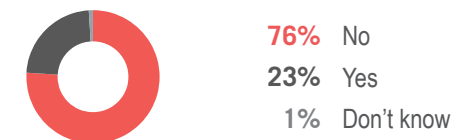
Community relations

Reported relationships between IDPs, returnees⁸ and local community in the assessed settlements:



Land disputes

Reported presence of disputes over land ownership in the assessed settlements:



⁸ Local community displaced and returned home, reported in 61% of assessed settlements.

About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our in-country office: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org or to our global office: geneva@reach-initiative.org.

Visit www.reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.